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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us *when* making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

UNION MEETING IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ASHEBORO' Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Editors of the Observer:—In pursuance of a notice issued by the members of the General Assembly from this County, an unusually large crowd of persons irrespective of party—estimated to number from 800 to 1000 *voters*—assembled here, to give an expression of opinion as to the best course to pursue in reference to the threatened disruption of our once mighty but now distracted union. It is considered a most favorable indication of the devotion of our people to the union, that Whigs and Democrats came together here, and throwing aside party and partisan feeling, united, and in perfect harmony adopted a series of resolutions, than which it is believed none could be more conservative or look more directly to the good of the Union.

On motion, John Fruit, Esq. was called to the Chair. The Chairman called upon Dr. J. M. Worth to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a short address.

On motion, a committee of fourteen was appointed to report resolutions for the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman for that purpose, viz: Hezekiah Andrews, Peter P. Freeman, R. W. Harriss, Alfred Caveness, Dr. J. M. Worth, A. U. Tomlinson, Jesse D. Cox, Esq., Jones K. Wood, Dr. H. M. Foust, L. D. Andrews, Jno. B. Troy, Esq., A. S. Horney, Esq., and W. A. Prevoe.

During the absence of the Committee the audience was entertained first by an able speech from Jonathan Worth, Esq., member of the present Legislature, who reviewed the ground as taken by himself in the Legislature, on all the important questions which have been discussed by that honorable body during its present session; and the very hearty approval he met with from his constituents must have been a source of great gratification to him. It would be impossible for me in a short communication to give anything like the substance of his speech—sufficient therefore to say, that it was a very able union speech, embodying sentiments which I would to God prevailed much more extensively than I am forced to believe they do at this critical time. Able and patriotic speeches were made by Dr. Thos. L. Winslowe, also a member of the Legislature, and by Jno. A. Craven, Esq.

After an absence of an hour and a half the committee returned, and through their Chairman, John B. Troy, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We do NOT expect perfection in anything which is the work of man, and we allow that there are imperfections in our National Government; but with all its imperfections we regard it as the best Government ever yet instituted for a great Nation. And notwithstanding the injuries received from a portion of the Northern people, and the rash methods of redress adopted by a portion of the Southern people, we still cherish a habitual reverence for the Constitution and a firm confidence that it is strong enough to sustain the shocks which must occasionally spring from the collision of the interests of party, or other causes. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting it would be unwise and suicidal to the best interests of North Carolina to secede from the Union of the United States for any cause *now* existing; and it is greatly to be desired that no cause will ever exist to justify so great a calamity.

Resolved, 2d. That we deprecate the hostile course pursued by some of the Northern States against the institutions of the South, by legislative enactment and otherwise, and the course pursued by many influential men of the North by public debates and otherwise, in reference to slavery in the South;—that we think the South should stand up to the North, and demand her rights *in* the Union, and if they still refuse, we will take the subject into our own hands for the redress of our wrongs.

Resolved, 3d. That in the event that the folly and madness of the extremists should force a dissolution of our once happy and glorious union, it will be the permanent interest of North Carolina, to associate herself with neither extreme, but to be one of a Central Confederacy to consist of conservative States North and South, to be known as the "United States of America."

Resolved, 4th. That we do not see how a *State* Convention could exert any *salutary* influence in healing the dissensions between the extremes North and South, but we believe a *National* Convention should be called, and the people should elect discreet men to fill said convention, who would find means to restore harmony.

Resolved, 5th. That we regard all those North and South who are opposed to any further efforts for reconciliation as unworthy of a place in the councils of the State or Nation.

Resolved, 6th. That we understand that the reasons given in our General Assembly for the *extraordinary haste* to pass an act appropriating $300,000 to buy arms were, first, that they were urgently needed to suppress apprehended servile insurrection; second, that the Governor had assurance from some or many that they could be bought at *cash price* with our State bonds at par, if purchase was made *immediately*. We despise the silly timidity suggested by the first reason, and the *contempt* for the common sense of the people implied in the second. We heartily approve of the course of our Members on this proposition.

Resolved, 7th. That all men who love their country, and the happiness and well being of the citizens of the same, and who desire to hand down to posterity the inestimable blessings bequeathed to them by the immortal Washington, should, without distinction of party, unite for the salvation of the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, 8th. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Representatives of Randolph County in the present session of the Legislature by them to be laid before the Legislature. Also that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard for publication, and that other papers of this State friendly to the cause of Union be requested to copy the same.

Upon the adoption of the foregoing resolutions the meeting adjourned, after a pleasant and harmonious session of three or four hours.

ONE WHO LIVES AND HOPES TO DIE IN THE UNION.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established in the lower end of Randolph, on the Western Plank Road, called Why Not, Josiah Presnell, Esq. Postmaster.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—To-day the President read a communication from A. F. Colcock, Collector of Charleston, informing the Convention that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State. He also states that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Gov. Pickens gives out that he took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie in order to keep them from the mob.

The rich people of the State are called upon to take the new State loan of $400,000, and some coercion may be used if there is any halt in subscribing. Most of the sum, however, will be taken willingly, but the rich who do not help the State pecuniarily will be marked.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—The Convention met this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock. The President received a communication from Governor Pickens, who thereiu nominates as Counsellors of the State, Honorables D. F. Jamieson, of Barnwell; A. G. Magrath and Charles G. Memminger, of Charleston; A. C. Gartlington, of Newberry. The Convention confirmed the nominations, and then went into secret session.

The State troops took possession of the U. S. Arsenal yesterday, containing many thousand arms, military stores, &c. Military preparations are actively and zealously progressing. Volunteers have tendered their services from several Southern States, among them officers of the Army and Navy, and graduates of West Point.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1, 1861.—Strong fortifications are being erected in and around Charleston harbor to resist any reinforcements by the federal government. The Governor is daily receiving dispatches from the South tendering men to defend South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Hon. John B. Floyd resigned the office of Secretary of War on Saturday last, and his resignation was accepted by the President. No reason for this step is assigned by the official paper of Saturday night in announcing the resignation. Post Master General Holt is acting in his place.

The Revenue-Cutter, Harriet Lane, has left for Charleston, with sealed orders.

Doubts are expressed in high quarters whether there will ever be another quorum in either House. It is the general opinion that to-day's proceedings are the finality of the United States of America.

There was a row in the Cabinet to-day, which resulted in the resignation of Secretaries Thompson (Interior) and Thomas (Treasury) as was anticipated.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1, 1861.—The most intimate friends of the President say that his present determination is not to remand Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie.

Some members have signed an address to the people of the United States, proposing that they, the people, rally on the basis of Crittenden's proposition of adjustment, soon to be published.

The President's grand reception was cold and cheerless. The usual ceremonies transpired but no life was exhibited.

Public sentiment is growing more rancorous toward the President on every hand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Holt, the Postmaster-General, has sent orders to the Sub-Treasurer at Charleston to remit all the balance—$35,000, on the Post-office account—in his possession, immediately, to the credit of that Department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders. He is also determined, as before suggested, to suppress mail matter to and from South Carolina if the mails are interfered with in that State.

Official dispatches to Government represent that the Wide-Awakes in Chicago and St. Louis, in connection with the Wide-Awake German laborers, are intending to seize upon the St. Louis Arsenal, containing thirty thousand stand of arms, if any attempt is made to remove them to the South.

I learn from Charleston that the proposed State Loan of $400,000 is already parceled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, and that each one is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered *disaffected*. It will be a *forced* loan as thoroughly as was ever any loan during the French Revolution or during the chronic revolutions of Mexico. The truth is, the secession movement is in the hands of the *mob*,—and the planters, merchants, and other men of substance, are powerless against them.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Committee of Thirty-three, on Saturday, considered Mr. Nelson's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator Crittenden. On motion of Mr. Corwin, the Committee struck out the words "or hereafter acquired," so that a division on the line of 36° 30' may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The 17 yeas were composed of the Republicans, with Messrs. Davis of Md., and Stout of Oregon. The nays, 10, were all from the Slave States, with the exception of Mr. Burch of California.

The question on the adoption of the article as amended was negatived:

Yeas—Messrs. Bristow of Ken., Burch of Cal., Hamilton of Texas, Millson of Va., Nelson of Tenn., Phelps of Mo., Stout of Oregon, Whiteley of Del.—8.

Nays—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Campbell of Penn., Corwin of Ohio, Curtis of Iowa, Davis of Md., Dunn of Ind., Ferry of Conn., Howard of Mich., Humphrey of N. Y., Kellogg of Ill., Morrill of Vt., Morse of Me., Robinson of R. I., Tappan of N. H., Washburne of Wis,, Windom of Minn.—16.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Boyce of S. C., Davis of Miss., Hawkins of Fla., Houston of Ala., Love of Geo., Rust of Ark., Stratton of N. J., Taylor of Lou., Winslow of N. C.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, declaring it expedient that all New-Mexico [slave] be admitted as soon as may be as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and that the Committee cause to be prepared an enabling bill for that purpose. Agreed to, 12 against 10; one-third of the Comuittee absent or not voting. The only two from the Slave States were Bristow of Ken., and Davis of Md.

The Navy department has received a dispatch from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the slaver, had been taken before a State judge by writ of habeas corpus, that the judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob.

An offer was made at the Treasury Department to day to take the whole of Five Millions of Treasury Notes at 12 per cent. interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The scene in the Senate to-day was the most intensely exciting that was ever witnessed in that chamber. Senator Benjamin's closing declaration, that the South could never be subjugated, was greeted by the galleries with applause, screams and uproar. For this demonstration the galleries were promptly cleared, but as the people passed out, remarks were current among the mob, such as "That's the talk"—"Now we will have war"—"Benjamin's a brick"—"D——n the Abolitionists"—"Abe Lincoln will never come here."

The scene in the House was also highly interesting. Mr. Barksdale demanded a settlement at once. Several Republicans and Northern Democrats responded spiritedly, "Let's have it, then!" Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, shook his finger at Barksdale and Hindman, vociferating loudly, "Come on! come on! now we are ready to meet you, and settle it quickly!" Great confusion prevailed, which finally subsided through the efforts of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and others.

The Democrats in Congress from New York and the Northwest called on the President to-day in a body, and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not rely on their support any longer.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with Gov. Pickens. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the Harriet Lane for Fort Sumter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar except under the white flag; otherwise *she would be fired upon by the South Carolina troops.*

Col. Hughes, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post-office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps, for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

Special to N. Y. Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—The Legislature met here to-day. In the Senate a resolution was offered declaring Pennsylvania willing to pass laws necessary for real grievances of any sister State, if found to exist. Proclaims an ardent desire to cultivate friendly relations with sister States; avows adhesion to doctrine of Jackson's proclamation; will contribute men and money for the preservation of the Union; all of which was referred to Committee.

Defection of a Revenue Officer.—The Charleston Courier of Friday very coolly states that "Captain N. L. Coste, late of the United States revenue service, in command of the cutter William Aiken, has given official notification of his resignation, and has discharged his crew. The crew, on being notified of the position of Captain Coste under the late ordinance concerning the customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that ordinance." We infer from this statement that the Government has lost one of its revenue cutters, as well as her officers and crew. What next?

National Intelligencer.

Course of Maj. Anderson.—We see no occasion for denouncing the course of Maj. Anderson in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter for the purpose of strengthening his position. He was put in charge of all the public property at that particular post, and no doubt had the right, at his own discretion, to occupy either the one fort or the other. It was his duty to take care of and defend all the public property there, and his instructions were to that effect. As an officer, therefore, he had no alternative but to do his duty; and, for one, we consider it the height of injustice to upbraid and censure a brave and gallant officer for prudently and properly meeting the responsibilities of his position.

We have never had a doubt that it was the deliberate purpose of South Carolina, by some rash, illegal steps, to involve all her sister Southern States in the calamity of civil war. She is not content to be allowed to go out of the Union peaceably. Her object is to "drag" other States with her, and involve them all in a common and terrible conflict with the General Government. Her self-conceit and selfishness know no bounds. But will Virginia become "hitched on," a miserable dependent, to her tail? We shall see.

Richmond Whig.

PLAIN TALK.—It is not often that we find such an expression of honest opinion in a Democratic paper, in regard to Democratic office holders, as the following from the last Charlotte Democrat:—

"While propositions are being made to restore harmony and preserve the peace, we respectfully beg permission to propose that the Congress of the United States be abolished for about four or six years. It has been more of a nuisance than a benefit to the country for some time past. If present difficulties are left for Congress to adjust, the people need not look for peace in a long time. We doubt if there are fifty members of the present Congress who correctly represent the sentiments of a large majority of their constituents. If an earnest effort to preserve a Constitutional Union is desired, let the people *of the South* hold Conventions and say what they want and what they will be satisfied with, and let a response be required from authorized Conventions of *the people of the North*. If *they* refuse to acknowledge our rights and give us guaranties for future peace, then all reasonable efforts have failed—then, and not until then, can we hope to justify secession in the estimation of a large portion of the people of North Carolina and of the South. Gentlemen who are looking forward to what positions they may occupy in their respective sections after dissolution, are not the proper persons to settle difficulties.

"We think the mass of the people of the North are ready to make the necessary concessions, but their leaders are scheming, office-seeking, corrupt politicians. Let some plan be adopted by which the sentiment of *the people* of both sections can be ascertained, and we have no doubt the difficulty can be satisfactorily adjusted."

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—The Charlotte Democrat asks a pertinent question of the war party (its Democratic friends) in our State Legislature:—

"Is it not curious that those members who profess to believe that North Carolina should withdraw from the Union and prepare to take care of herself, should consent to a recess of 16 or 17 days? In the House, a minority was allowed to defeat the immediate passage of a bill appropriating $300,000 to purchase arms for volunteers after it had passed the Senate almost unanimously. While we are opposed to hasty action, and not half so far along in favor of secession as some members of the Legislature appear to be, we think there should have been no adjournment until the bill for purchase of arms had passed. The people are disgusted with the practice of talking one way and acting another." "Hereafter it will not become those who favored the long recess to talk about other people being 'submissionists.'"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1861.

HOPE AND DESPAIR.—This morning's mail brings us in the Wilmington Journal a letter from the Hon. Warren Winslow to his Constituents, which we copy, and append to it a despatch *of the same date* from Senators Crittenden and Douglas. The reader will mark the contrast. And in our opinion our Representative makes a series of fatal mistakes in giving up all as lost, in leaving the Committee of 33, even when only two other Southern members, (and they the ultras,) would go with him, and now in writing a letter calculated to excite and inflame the public mind, already sufficiently aroused. It is a Statesman's part to *labor* for the public good, and a Patriot's duty to *hope* to the last for Peace and Union.

It is only proper to add, that Mr. Winslow's conclusions and recommendations are nothing new. About a month ago we think, the Wilmington Journal announced as coming from him the same conclusions and recommendations. Then they did no harm, because the public mind was not in so feverish a state.

AN INFAMOUS PROCEEDING!—TREASON CONTEMPLATED!—We copy the following from an Extra just received from the Raleigh Standard office:—

N. C. STANDARD—EXTRA.

RALEIGH, JAN'Y 2, 1861.

The State Journal of to-day, one of the organs of the disunionists, contains a telegraphic dispatch calculated, and no doubt intended to inflame the public mind and to precipitate North Carolina into revolution. This dispatch, most probably sent here from the Journal office, Wilmington, is as follows:

"*IMPORTANT!!*

IMMEDIATE RETURN OF LEGISLATORS TO THEIR POSTS!

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31—8½ P. M.

The following is the substance of a dispatch received here this evening: "Cabinet broken up in a row; Floyd, Thompson and Thomas have resigned; the President has gone over to the North. Federal troops on their way South. Our fort at mouth of Cape Fear will shortly be occupied by troops for coercion."

The citizens of North Carolina call upon their Legislature for advice and assistance."

The above [says the Standard] produced great excitement in our community. As soon as we saw it we telegraphed to a well-informed and reliable friend in Washington City, whose reply is as follows:

"NO TROOPS ORDERED SOUTH. NO NEW GROUND FOR EXCITEMENT KNOWN."

Several gentlemen from Wilmington visited Raleigh yesterday, and the report on the street was that they came to obtain the advice of the Governor as to the propriety of at once seizing the United States' fort below Wilmington. The advice given by the Governor is not known. We call on his organ, the State Journal, to let the people know what that advice was. The fort referred to is the property of the United States. Any attempt to take it and hold it at this time by citizens of this State, *would be treason against the United States.*

We again warn the people of this State against the designs of the disunionists. A persistent effort is being made to commit this State at this time to revolution, and to attach her to the car of South Carolina, and thus drag her violently out of the Union. Be on your guard, fellow-citizens, against panics and alarms. These panics and alarms are a part of the system set on foot by the disunion leaders to hurry you out of the Union against your will. Your native pride and your courage are appealed to, not with the view of protecting you against impending dangers, but those noble qualities are sought to be used to involve you in the troubles and calamities which must result from the immediate rupture which these leaders are so anxious to produce. North Carolina is in no immediate danger. If the worst should come, she will be abundantly able to protect herself. Let us be calm and firm. Brave men are not moved by sudden panics and alarms.

And the following from yesterday's Petersburg Express:—

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1, 1861.—New Year's Day was inaugurated here by the most unusual excitement, caused by the arrival of a special train from Wilmington, N. C., containing a committee, who came on a most remarkable errand. This committee consisted of the Hon. W. S. Ashe, Capt. E. D. Hall, and Messrs. Larinet and Hedrick.

The business of the Committee was to consult with Gov. Ellis upon the propriety of taking Fort Johnston, a revolutionary fortress situated on Cape Fear river about 2 miles from its mouth, and near the town of Smithville.

Gov. Ellis did not advise the taking possession of the fort, but the Committee returned home this evening, resolved upon taking care of the entire Cape Fear section.

The Committee dined at the Kane House with Speaker Clark, of the Senate; John Spelman, Esq., Editor of the State Journal; Capt. Hoke, a member of the House of Commons, from Lincoln county, and several others.

The course of President Buchanan is universally condemned here.

North Carolina will sustain the course of the South.

Whatever may be the result of the present troubles, (and it is well known that we fear the worst,) there cannot be too deep a condemnation visited upon those, whether at Washington city or at Wilmington, who would precipitate a civil war by originating such unfounded rumors as those about federal troops being on the way South, and our fort to be occupied for coercion. So also the following from the Newbern Progress, whose informant was imposed on:—

Exciting Rumor.—We learned from a gentleman who came down last night that a rumor reached Goldsboro' by the 3 o'clock train yesterday that President Buchanan had resigned and that Congress had broken up in a general row. Of course we give the report as it comes to us, not vouching for its correctness.

We need not add any thing further to the words of sober warning of the Standard.

It is proper to add, however, that the Wilmington Journal, (from which the Standard no doubt rightly supposes the despatch to have been sent,) has not itself published any such stories.

NOW AND THEN.—No small degree of indignation is naturally felt that the President of the United States has allowed the South Carolina Commissioners to bully him with a demand that Maj. Anderson should be sent back to Fort Moultrie, on pain of their displeasure and instant return to South Carolina. A comparison has been instituted between this conduct and that of Mr. Fillmore, some nine or ten years ago, when he quietly sent a strong force to the same Fort to preserve it from an anticipated attack by South Carolina. The then Governor of South Carolina applied to President Fillmore for an explanation. "Sir," was the answer, "the President of the United States is not responsible for his official conduct to the governor of South Carolina."

It is probable that Mr. Fillmore thus suppressed a civil war, as Mr. Buchanan might have done if he had sent a proper force there three months ago.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.—Gen. Wool, next to Gen. Scott in command in the army, and always a Democrat, wrote a most urgent letter to Gen. Cass, previous to the resignation of the latter, explaining the necessity and importance of reinforcing Maj. Anderson's garrison at Fort Moultrie, as a measure of peace and to save bloodshed. "If the garrison is not strengthened, said Gen. Wool, it will be attacked, and will be defended to the last. The sacrifice of life and consequent tumult and excitement, would most certainly lead to civil war, and the dismemberment of the republic. After depicting the terrible consequences, he *implored* Gen. Cass, urgently and pathetically, to use his influence to have troops sent to Charleston."

☞ See Fourth Page.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.—Every day brings to light some new phase of the secession evils. Let us enumerate a few of the latest.

South Carolina has resolved to make a loan to raise means to arm its forces. An agent was sent to New York to borrow the money. Two months ago the bonds of South Carolina would have commanded a premium in Wall street; for she has but a small debt and her bonds for that are held in England and never make their appearance at the Stock Exchange. The Agent called on Auguste Belmont, a well known democratic banker of large means and strongly Southern feelings. Mr. Belmont scarcely looked at the paper, but referred the Agent to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., another house of Southern feelings. They also made short work of the matter and referred the Agent to Mr. Belmont, not knowing that he had just come from that gentleman's parlor.

Not securing the loan in that quarter, it is now generally stated that it is to be raised by assessment upon the rich men of South Carolina, who are given to understand that should they fail to meet the demands upon them, they will be *marked*, placed under the ban. This is an earlier resort than might have been looked for to the system prevalent of late years in Mexico, by which any existing government, whether legitimate or revolutionary, has been in the habit of raising "forced loans"—which may be likened to *drafting a volunteer* for military service. The difference between Mexico and South Carolina is, that the former drags the reluctant dollars from the coffers of foreigners, whilst the latter plunges its hands into the pockets of its own citizens.

The next noticeable incident is a report that the South Carolina Convention, sitting with closed doors, has passed an Ordinance laying an annual tax of sixteen dollars upon every slave in the State. This enormous burden would be incredible, but for the evident fact that some such sum as it proposes to raise, say five millions of dollars, will be needed every year to support an independent government and 10,000 to 15,000 troops, to say nothing of a navy. The report goes on to say what we can well imagine to be true, that the value of negroes has depreciated most wofully under this burden. What think the people of North Carolina of this? If they groan over a tax of 80 cents each on one-half of their negroes, what will they say to sixteen dollars a-piece on every one, when North Carolina shall have been "dragged" out of the present Union into a confederacy with South Carolina?

Again: Papers from the Western States say that grain dealers in Chicago have refused to fill large orders from the Southwestern States, without the gold in hand to pay for the grain. It is seriously apprehended that there will be great suffering in some of those States, where gold is just now any thing but abundant, and where the planters have chosen to devote all their energies to the cultivation of cotton to the neglect of bread and meat. As for North Carolina, we hope there is enough of both to feed all her mouths.

But even here, little as we are inclined to suffer for the sins of South Carolina, we heard on one morning this week of two instances of refusal by New York houses to fill orders as usual.

The State of Ohio, whose bonds have always been above par, sent an agent to Wall street lately, to borrow, but he too returned home empty.

SECRETARY FLOYD.—There are strong complaints in some quarters that this officer was allowed to resign, instead of being dismissed for his complicity in the robbery of the $870,000 of bonds, and for a long catalogue of alleged corrupt pecuniary transactions during his four years' service in the War Department. He is said to have gone into the Department a bankrupt, and yet to have deposited $100,000 to his individual credit in one bank in Washington during those four years. His borrowing money—$10,000 at a time—from contractors with his Department, has long been familiarly talked of. So also his purchasing materials in large quantities at higher prices than individual officers could get them in small quantities from the same persons,—by one such transaction at a reported loss of $20,000 to the government; and his signing contracts only after a douceur had been paid to his chief clerk. And then the Fort Snelling and Willard's Point swindles, and the contracts for supplying the Utah army. His Chief Clerk and confidential friend, too, is said to have risen from a condition of bankruptcy to the possession of $100,000 worth of real estate in Washington, besides living like a prince; and all on a salary of two or three thousand dollars.

To allow such people to resign is an encouragement to faithlessness in office.

KICKING THE DYING.—The Albany Argus is and has been for many years the great Democratic organ in New York. In its issue of the 29th ult. it expresses contempt for the present Administration, and hope in Gen. Scott only. It adds, "If our government is to perish, let it at least fall with dignity. Let it not stagger helplessly to its fall, and die under the spurning feet of a reckless mob."

And this same Argus helped to elect Buchanan "to save the country,"—as did some even of our North Carolina Whigs! Millard Fillmore left the country quiet and prosperous in 1853. During his Administration the country *was* saved. Under Pierce every thing was upturned again, and we must elect Buchanan, forsooth, in preference to that same Fillmore, "to save the country." It was a fatal mistake.

ARMS FOR GEORGIA.—It is stated by Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A., in response to a call upon him, that on the 9th of the present month 10,000 muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, and were shipped from the Arsenal at Troy on the 14th inst. The price was $2 50 for each musket. We believe the muskets cost $14 each. Ours is a great government; the chief of one of its Departments furnishing guns to be used for its destruction!

CHATHAM NEWS.—A gentleman adds to a business letter from Haywood, on the 28th ult:—

As a few items of news, I may add, that there assembled here on last Saturday, irrespective of party, a very large concourse of citizens, for the purpose of giving some public expression of opinion in regard to the present condition of the country—which was done by passing a set of resolutions. You will see them in a few days in the Raleigh papers, and I think you will approve of their temper and sentiment.

But the great event, of the last few days, was the arrival here on Tuesday of one of the Messrs. Barbee's fine large 4 horse stages. It has been years since such a visitor was amongst us before, and you may imagine our delight at seeing this evidence of *modern civilization.*

The Messrs. Barbee will hereafter make — trips a week between the Fayetteville Railroad at McIver's Depot and Page's on the Central Railroad, via this place. The distance, as found by measurement from McIver's here is a little under 11 miles, from here to Page's 22. With a little work the road will be excellent. We shall expect soon to see many of your people passing this way, as by taking this route they will have less staging, no more expense, and a part of that will be paid to their own road.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A gentleman in the upper end writes us on the 28th ult:—"People in this vicinity are very much opposed to secession."

CONGRESS.—On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Powell reported that the Senate Committee had not come to an agreement, and Mr. Douglas announced that he would speak on the subject on Wednesday. The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were postponed till Monday next, and made the order for that day. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to places of deposit, sales, &c., of Government arms. It was laid on the table. The bill for the admission of Kansas, as a State, was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Benjamin addressed the Senate, declaring that the crisis now upon the country had not come without warning, yet the Republicans had scoffed and disregarded every admonition. Now they saw the truth. South Carolina had become independent. Mississippi, Florida and Alabama would be independent next week. Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas would soon follow. The question now was whether their independence should be recognized, or civil war should begin. South Carolina had only repealed in 1860 what she had done in 1788. She had a right to do so, because the compact which bound her to the Union had been broken on one side, and was therefore broken on all sides. The present Union had been formed on the principle involved in the action of South Carolina, by nine States "seceding" from the old Confederation. He took the ground that the States, when aggrieved, had two classes of remedies: one class against powers usurped in the name of the Constitution, when the remedy was *secession*, and the other against abuses of constitutional power, when the remedy was *revolution*. He denied that secession was the exercise of the revolutionary right. He quoted the case of McLeod to show that an individual could not be held responsible when carrying out the orders of his government. He held that civil process must precede the employment of military force and that no civil process could be executed in a seceding State. He argued the subject at length, and, after a recapitulation of the wrongs that had been endured by the South, exclaimed: "You may bring desolation upon us, but you never can subjugate us; Never! never! never!" (The declaration was greeted with tumultuous applause.) The President ordered the gallery to be cleared, which was done, and the Senate adjourned to Wednesday, though Mr. Benjamin intimated that it would never meet again.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Speaker presented a communication from ex-Secretary Floyd, explaining the nature, character and cause of his acceptances of the drafts of Russell, Majors & Co., involved in the late Bailey frauds. He says these acceptances were only payable when service had been performed. The communication was referred to the committee to investigate the matter.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the public property at Charleston, the state of the harbor, garrisoning, &c. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 91 to 62.

Mr. Stanton, a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into and report concerning recent sales of public arms to States, and also concerning the arsenal and harbor at Charleston.

Mr. Pryor, a resolution—which was tabled—that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable and destructive of Republican liberty. The vote on laying it on the table was 98 to 55. Pending a resolution and substitute denying the right of secession, and inquiring if the present laws are sufficient to protect the public property, and to authorise the employment of the Army and Navy for that purpose, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

Mr. WINSLOW's ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS:—

The views which I entertained of the unhappy state of things existing in the Union, the duty of our people, and the possible remedies, were fully and frankly disclosed to you, in repeated discussions, during the late canvass.

I came hither, at the assembling of the Congress, with the design of honestly carrying out these views, and with the intention to assert boldly, and to maintain fearlessly the rights of my section, and to contribute, so far as I could, consistently with the honor of North Carolina, to the preservation of the Union, the recognition of the equality of the States, and the establishment of unity, peace, and concord among our people to all generations.

I could not hesitate, therefore, to take service upon a Committee of the States, the avowed object of which was to arrive at some just settlement of the difficulties.

On that committee I have steadily acted with my colleagues of the slaveholding States, who were really and unaffectedly desirous of restoring peace, and consolidating the Union on principles of justice and equality.

Although it did not entirely meet the approval of our judgment, nevertheless, for the sake of harmony we were induced, on the first day of our meeting, to propose frankly and at once, a plan to settle the only difficult question, that of the territories, upon the basis of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery above, and protecting it below the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, North latitude.

It was especially gratifying, that, without the knowledge of this proposition, the venerable and distinguished Crittenden, the representative man of a political organization, most respectable for its numbers and intelligence in all the slaveholding States, should have produced *in the Senate*, a plan almost identical in terms and import.

From some cause or other, the resolutions introduced by us on the 10th day of December, could not be forced to a vote until the 27th instant, when they were rejected by the unanimous vote of all the Republican members, aided by one gentleman from the South.

Perhaps the saddest evidence that little hope remains of a satisfactory solution, rests upon what were manifestly the reasons of such refusal, the absolute unwillingness to recognise by a formal amendment of the Constitution, the right of property in slaves.

The Senate committee of thirteen found all its endeavors fruitless, by reason of the rejection of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

I feel constrained to say, that I think there is no hope in Congressional action.

If it should be thought that a resort to a Convention of the States is proper, that is for North Carolina, by her Legislature, or in solemn Convention of her people, to determine. The Constitution has not conferred upon the Congress the power to call one.

Under this state of things, and especially in consideration of the alarming and excited condition of the country, the bankruptcy of the treasury, the utter prostration of the credit of the Government, as evinced in the proposals to take not quite half of a loan of five millions lately authorized, at a rate of interest varying from twelve to thirty-six per cent., I have felt it to be my duty to announce to you the failure of all efforts here, and to declare that, in my judgment, the only remedy is in your own prompt, honest and independent action.

WARREN WINSLOW.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ATLANTA, GA., December 26, 1860.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS or Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN:

Mr. Toombs' despatch of the 22d instant unsettled conservatives here. Is there any hope for Southern rights in the Union? We are for the Union of our fathers, if Southern rights can be preserved in it. If not, we are for secession. Can we yet hope the Union will be preserved on this principle? You are looked to in this emergency. Give us your views by despatch, and oblige

WILLIAM EZZARD. ROBERT W. SIMS.
THOMAS S. POWELL. JAMES P. HAMBLETON.
S. G. HOWELL. J. A. HAYDEN.
G. W. ADAIR. R. C. HONLESTER.

WASHINGTON, December 29, 1860.

In reply to your inquiry, we have hopes that the rights of the South, and of every State and section, may be protected within the Union. Don't give up the ship. Don't despair of the Republic.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.
S. A. DOUGLAS.

A CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.—A friend in Richmond county writes us on the 31st ult:—

"What can a private person say on the state of the country at present? Ephraim with Jeroboam the son of Nebat are gone and Manasseh will follow with other discontents. Can Judah and Benjamin be retained? A vigorous trial should be made to save a semblance of Washington's exertions. There are no doubt thousands in Ephraim and Manasseh that fain look longingly to the Shiloh of our prosperity and glory and with great reluctance go with the deluded and discontents. The idea of a central republic is charming, and if a dissolution takes place, I hope we will be in the middle, joined for a while at least to sobriety."

God's Government of Nations:

A Sermon preached on the late National Fast Day, Jan. 4th 1861,

By Rev. JOSEPH C. HUSKE,
Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.

"O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? saith the Lord. Behold, as the clay is in the potter's hand, so are ye in mine hand, O house of Israel.

At what instant I shall speak concerning a nation, and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up, and to pull down, and to destroy it:

If that nation against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil I thought to do unto them."—JEREMIAH, xviii. 6, 7, 8.

Great and fearful is the majesty of God! and awful is his dominion, when once, as now in the midst of our troubles, the eye is opened to see his holy arm laid bare, and the ear to hear his holy word, and the heart to feel its exceeding truth!

In times of peace and prosperity, we have no sense of the majesty and dominion of God—of his presence and of his universal rule. But when he brings evil upon us, we turn to Him, we turn to his Holy Word, and lo! in that word we find, that he is everywhere, and in every thing. One cannot comprehend at once the abundance of the truth, that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." It pours from the fountain of his word, like an overwhelming torrent upon the soul. One is almost dazzled by the abundance and fearful splendor of the images and emblems under which it is conveyed—the "hot-burning coals" that fall from the lips of the rapt seers, kindling in the soul a sense of the fearful majesty of God. What can equal the sublime, the terrific style and tone of his Prophets, from Moses unto Malachi, yea unto St. John? I have turned over that word in order to feel what it becomes every man now to feel, the nearness of God in all earthly things, and his greatness; and I cannot arrange my thoughts to lay before you the results of that search. In almost every line we find hot traces of the footsteps of God—great, glorious and terrible—among the sons of men. From beginning to end it is the same—a record of the fearful majesty and dominion of God.

We find in the Book gleaming signs of his majesty in every allusion to the material creation. Who can comprehend and arrange the passages that speak of the majesty of God in the Physical creation? His breath made the worlds. He *said*, and it *was*. "He spake, and it was done. He commanded and it stood fast." "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy-work." It is He that "made the seven stars and Orion"—the most splendid constellation in the Heavens, and "turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night; that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them upon the face of the earth: The Lord is his name."

In this high and lofty and magnificent style do the Scriptures everywhere speak of the greatness of God in the creation, and in the conservation of that which he has made.

But the truth does not stop at this. We find Him presented there,—I mean in that Holy Word,—as the great moral Governor, having under his rule and jurisdiction every human soul, yea every living thing. Far different is this word from that old Epicurean Philosophy which made God sit in the heights of Heaven an indifferent spectator of the world beneath him. Far different too from the practical Atheism of this day, which knows no God but the forces of Nature. On the other hand, this word teaches a personal but unseen God, present with every human soul, ruling over it with the rod of power and with an absolute and unavoidable sovereignty. He asserts his dominion over every moral being which he has made. His law is upon every soul. The destiny of every soul is under that law. Nothing happens to that soul, but by his counsel and will. He sits a mighty King over every created intelligence. Righteousness is the rule of his kingdom. "Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat."

This is true of every soul. Think what infinite majesty and dominion is implied in this infinite and incomprehensible jurisdiction. "O Lord, thou hast searched me and known me. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue but lo, oh Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Thou hast beset me behind and before, and laid thine hand upon me. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me, it is high: I cannot attain unto it. Whither shall I go from thy spirit, or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost part of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me, even the night shall be light about me. Yea the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee." PSALM 139, &c.

Oh, mighty God, whose law shall judge my soul! Oh mighty hand of God, that holds my soul in inevitable subjection to his righteous dominion! Sink down in the dust, oh every mortal man, and confess the majesty and the dominion of thy God!

But it is written again, that God rules over his Church with the same universal and infallible jurisdiction. Unseen, but still present, he has been with it always, conducting it at every step. Look at his people from the beginning, and see how he has led them like sheep. See how, against all natural laws, under his profound and unsearchable administration, they have been preserved and increased. See how he has made his Church a power in the world, "not by might, nor by strength, but by his spirit"—the unseen spirit of power. See from the beginning of the history how every thing has been *bent* under his sovereign will, and shaped to the promotion of his people's glory and good. In his relation to his Church, we find his word full of the great truth of his sovereignty and righteousness. The same righteous law prevails over his Church as over individuals. The same great principles of moral administration are there. Look how to his Church his mighty law is made the rule and test of life and death. Read how at the start, in the terrible 28th chapter of Deuteronomy, he lays down the law of blessing to the righteous people, and of a curse—and a terrible curse too—to the wicked and despisers of his law. And go with them, step by step, and see how fearfully he fulfilled his word to the Church.

Nothing can be conceived more fearful than the curses here denounced. It makes one's hair stand on end to read them.

From the day that God called Abraham, through all the various steps of progress, until this day, God has been present, a mighty sovereign, with his church, and has shown every day, at every step, that he is a righteous God. Nothing can be more impressive than the perpetual proofs of his presence, and of his fearful majesty *in the church*.

But this is not all. God has revealed himself with fearful distinctness, as the absolute Sovereign and the righteous Judge of every nation under Heaven. His *law* is upon every one. The mightiest one upon earth is just as much in his hands, as the soul of any single man. This God of fearful majesty rules over the nations of the earth just as absolutely as he rules over anything. It is so asserted in the Holy Word, in every form which can give emphasis to truth. Every great nation that has ever existed, has been only an instrument in the hand of God, to do his deep and mysterious purpose, as the moral Governor of the world. The Kings of Nations have had their own purposes and plans, but all the time, above them all, in incontrollable sovereignty, sits the Almighty God, *overruling* according to his will.

It is so affirmed of every nation with whom his people had to do—Egypt and Edom and Moab and Ammon and Amalek and Tyre and Sidon and Assyria and Babylon and Persia and Syria and all—God did with them as he pleased. God overruled the policy of these nations to his own ends. This is so often asserted that I hardly know what to allege in proof. But we have a notable distance, of this ulterior Sovereignty of God in the case of the mighty King of Assyria. He made great conquests, and extended his Kingdom far and wide, and his heart was filled with pride; but all the time he was working not as a king but as a slave for God. "O Assyrian, the rod of *mine anger*, and the staff in *their* hand, is *mine indignation*. I will send him against an hypocritical nation, and against the people of my wrath will I give him a charge, to take the spoil and to take the prey, and to tread them down like the mire of the streets. *How be it he meaneth not so, neither doth his heart think so*, but it is in his heart to destroy and cut off nations not a few."

In one word, as it is in the text, "nations are in God's hands as the clay in the hands of a potter." But God is not only thus near at hand in every nation, and uses them for his purposes, but he disposes of them according to his righteous *law*. It is here as it is every where else, under God's rule. There is a fundamental law of national existence—a law deeper than any human policy ever can reach. That law is the will of a just and righteous God. Nations cannot contravene that law without hurt, and cannot persist in its violation, without ultimate destruction.

The moral principles of God's law, in their application to nations, are just as inexorable as they are in any other respect. These may be neglected by the people and by their rulers, without any immediate sign of evil, just as departure from God's law, by an individual, may at first incur no visible penalty. But nevertheless, "the word of God standeth sure." The sin is committed, and it is a sin against the very life. If it be persisted in it will come to the bitter end of final destruction. Material greatness, power, and strength will not save it. God's violated law will go on "working wrath," laying up in store materials for a final explosion, which at last shall be kindled by his fiery touch, and scatter devastation throughout the whole land. When, at the bottom of all human institutions, and human laws, there is in the hearts of the people the fear of the mighty and majestic God,—respect for him and for His law,—it is the promise of God, that that nation shall stand. Without that it never can hope for perpetuity. Whatever its material prosperity, whatever the wisdom of its political constitution, whatever its muniments of war, whatever the fertility of its soil, whatever the skill and thrift of its people, however vast its commerce, —without respect to the great moral laws which God has imposed, as the foundation of a nation, it must, sooner or later, *blow up*. Man cannot keep in subjection to human laws those who will not submit to the moral laws of God.

It was the violation of this principle which called forth all those fierce and fiery words of the Prophets of God, which are true for all time. "Oh King Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken, the Kingdom is departed from thee, until thou know that the most High ruleth in the Kingdom of men."

And what was it but this that drew forth "the fingers of a man's hand," to write upon the walls of Belshazzar's palace the doom of his Kingdom, "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin"? Hear the fearful words of the Prophet of God. "Oh, thou King, the most High God gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father a kingdom, and majesty and glory and honor. And for the majesty that he gave him all people, nations and languages trembled and feared before him. Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive, and whom he would he set up, and whom he would he put down." And now mark how all this greatness sunk and passed away like a dissolving view! "But *when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride*, he was deposed from his Kingly throne and they took his glory from him." * * * * "And thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled *thine* heart, though thou knewest all this, but hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of Heaven, and they have brought the vessels of His house before thee, and thou, and thy Lords, and thy wives *and thy Concubines have drunk wine in them*." Mark the sin of sacrilege and desecration of God's honor. "And thou hast praised the gods of silver, and of gold, and brass, iron, wood, and stone, which see not nor hear nor know; and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified."

And here, without doubt, is the true cause of that fearful state in which we now stand as a nation—in immediate prospect of terrific ruin! We have sinned against the fundamental law of God, and our sin is now about to find us out. That spirit in the people, which has produced the difficulty that now daily threatens to split this nation into fragments, is only the proximate cause. It is not the ultimate cause. It is itself only the culmination in evil, of departure from primitive national faith in the God of our Fathers. The simple, moral, and God-fearing life of a past age has given place to I know not what—restless, reckless, godless, passionate, and self-willed kind of life. We *must go back* beyond this present difficulty to see what is the matter with this people.

There is a fearful parallel to our case in the word of God. When Jeroboam was about to rend the unity of the Jewish nation, the immediate difficulty was the refusal of justice, and the threat of still greater wrong, by the new King, Rehoboam. He refused the counsel of the old men, and took advice from the young Politicians of his Kingdom, and resolved to lash with *scorpions* instead of whips. It is so with us. The wise counsel of the old race of statesmen is discarded and buried with them in their graves; and an upstart brood of unfledged politicians, types of this reckless age, are about to drive this nation into desperation by their ignorant and headlong counsel.

We are cursed with the curse of Judah. We are cursed with that which has ever preceded the downfall of Kingdoms—crews of reckless, selfish and corrupt politicians, who inflame and mislead the minds of the people in order to get power and *pelf* for themselves.

But what was the issue? Was that refusal the real and sole cause of the dissolution? No: it was but the instrument in the hand of God, to punish past iniquities that had now *filled the cup* of Judah.

"Wherefore the King hearkened not unto the people; *for the cause was from the Lord;* that he might perform his saying which the Lord spake by the mouth of Ahijah the Shilonite, unto Jeroboam the son of Nebat." And what was that word? Even before the death of Solomon, as Jeroboam "went out of Jerusalem, the prophet Ahijah, the Shilonite, found him in the way, and took hold of his new garment and rent it into twelve pieces, and gave him ten pieces, saying that God would rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon: *because that they have forsaken me*," saith God.

And so it is now, with us. That proud and obstinate and wilful and selfish spirit which is dragging us all along into the abyss of National destruction, is the *curse of God* upon a sinful people, making the very sin of the people the instrument of their own ruin. Pride, and a kind of satanic self-will and self-confidence, and vainglory, and neglect of God and his laws, have been the sin of this people. Prosperity has ruined them. "I spake unto thee in thy prosperity, and thou saidst I will not hear." They have forgotten God in the very midst of his mercies, and like Nebuchadnezzar have walked upon the battlements of Babylon and said within themselves, "Is not this great Babylon which I have built?" And lo! now God is about to drive them out into the very night of ruin, when their bodies shall be "wet with the dews of Heaven, their hairs grow like eagles' feathers, and their nails like birds' claws."

Go back, I say, and review the forms of rampant iniquity, in thought and deed, which have disgraced this nation. Recall to mind the insane speculations of certain schools in theology, and the blasphemous scoffs against Jesus Christ, our God and Saviour. And, not content with home-made blasphemies, see how we have imported, to ruinous extent, the frail and rotten fabrics of German rationalism, pantheism and atheism. See how men among us have run madly against the impenetrable shield of the incomprehensible God, speaking of him and his ways with the ribald familiarity of the pot-house—laughing at everything held sacred by the Church of God. See too all of this in theory working itself out into consentaneous practice, eating out the life of true and robust religion, and putting in its place a puny, sickly, romantic and affected sentimentality, the spawn of infidel philosophy, or else a ferocious spirit that, in the name of Religion, and God, and right, would do on earth the work of the worst devil in hell. See Sharpe's rifles loaded for internecine war, deified by men professing to be Christians. See treason, murder, and bloodshed, nursed while living, bemoaned when dead and hanging on the gallows.

Look all over the land and see the extravagance, and corruption of principle growing out of extravagance. *See the augean stable of corruption in public life.* See *wholesale stealing* palliated with nice phrases. See infamous vice gilded with gold. See divorce made easy—polygamy winked at, if not legalized. See fearful dissoluteness of living in high life. Gold and cotton worshipped. Remember the fearful reign of mob-law and the bowie-knife, not yet ended.

See too, everywhere, the neglect of God in his worship, and the despising of his law. See days of public Thanksgiving almost turned into a farce, the rigid rules and laws of business and trade not bending even under the weight of the duty of Thanksgiving. See the sin of drunkenness in this nation, unparalleled it is said by any other nation under heaven. See the universal spirit of insubordination. We have lost the high moral Christian idea of the sanctity of government and the supremacy of Law. See all that you can see with your eye, and vastly more done in secret, which some of you do not even suspect to be possible upon earth, and then ask yourself, if the evil now pressing upon us and absorbing all thoughts, is anything else but the glittering sword of God—the ripe fruit of that seed which was sown in departing from the fear of God, the majestic and absolute Ruler of nations as of men.

Beloved Brethren: it is revealed with fearful emphasis, almost in every line of God's Word, that God will punish *nations* for their sins. But if they repent and turn from their sin, then, though God have *pronounced*, yet will he repent him of the evil he thought to bring on them. Here then we stand, with bared breast, exposed to the artillery of Heaven. If the spirit of this people be not changed, we are ruined beyond hope. United or divided, the proud self-will and passionate, furious pursuit of our ends, right or wrong, is the seed of ruin. Division will not cure *this* evil. God is now, oh may it be in mercy, giving us some signs of what we may expect hereafter. The wheels of commerce stopped; the channels of trade choked; the blood rushing back upon the heart; the nation panting for breath; bankruptcy threatening the *rich;* hideous starvation staring in the face of the *poor;* good men and wise trembling with apprehension; the spirit of lawless violence already showing its horrid front, and vibrating its deadly fangs; gangs of tigers, loosed of the chains of law and order, ready to spring upon their helpless prey. Oh, "if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry!" We are about to plunge into a contest in which we must fight without hope, for victory will be ruin, no matter who gains it. Oh, it would be a happy thing—yea, let scheming political speculators dream what they may, it would be a happy thing this day for us, for the world, for the hope of freedom, if God would, by one touch of "his rod of power," bring down this thirty millions of people to the foosttool of his majesty in true and godly fear and humiliation of soul, there to lament in the dust the crime and the curse of their sin.

For, then should we be saved. God would repent of the evil he thought to bring upon us. Then would the golden reign of equitable and honorable peace begin once more, and turn the shadow of death into the morning. But if we may not hope for that, yet let us, beloved, lie down in the dust under his feet, and *pray*, on the faith of that blessed word which promised to spare a city from destruction if fifty, if forty-five, if forty, if thirty, if twenty, if ten, righteous men could be found within it.

For we are not worse, I hope, than Sodom and Gomorrah.

Oh that the church of God, "the little flock," might be accounted "ten righteous men," to save our country from the rain of fire and brimstone.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A SOUTHERN Lady, who is undoubtedly an experienced and a well qualified Music Teacher, and capable of giving instruction in English branches also, can obtain a liberal salary and a desirable situation in a flourishing Female Seminary, by immediate application through a note addressed to A. B., care of the editors of the Fayetteville Observer. A lady of the Methodist denomination preferred.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-2w

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of Jan'y next, we will sell at Public Auction, in Averasboro', a large number of

Likely and Valuable Negroes,

of different ages and sexes, mostly young. Also the lot and Store-house now occupied by Malcom Ray, Esq., (an excellent location for trading.) We also are disposed to sell several tracts of valuable LAND in Harnett Co. Some Pine Land and some very fine River lands. Said lands will be sold privately, and we will take great pleasure in showing them to those desirous of purchasing.

Some portions of the above property will be sold for cash, some on time.

R. B. SMITH,
WM. M. McNEILL,
Attorneys for H. M. TURNER.

Harnett County, Dec. 24, 1860. 84-ts

Selling off at Cost!

AS I intend to change my business, I will now offer my stock at COST, at wholesale. My stock is all in good order and consists of

Whiskey, Brandy, Salt, Sugar, Soap, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Hoop and Bar Iron, &c., &c.

E. F. MOORE.

P. S. IF the above stock is not sold by the 25th of this month, I will on that day, commence to sell at Auction, and continue until every thing is sold out. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account will please call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given. E. F. MOORE.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84-it25th

WANTED,

A HEALTHY WOMAN for a WASHER.

T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 3, 1861. 84-2t

For Rent.

A DESIRABLE two story DWELLING HOUSE with good garden and all necessary out-buildings, pleasantly located and convenient to business. For terms apply to S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 84tf

Our Accounts are made out to 1st Jan'y. Persons indebted will please settle. All amounts due us by Note or Account previous to July last, if not promptly settled, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 3, 1861. 84-1m

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

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June 6, 1860. 24-itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at December Term, 1860, administered upon the estate of John McGill, will on the 8th of Jan'y 1861, expose to public sale all the perishable property of the deceased, upon a credit of six months. HORSES, FAT HOGS, COWS. One NEGRO MAN will be hired out for three months. Purchaser to give security before a change of property. Sale at the late residence of the deceased.

All having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DANIEL K. McGILL, Adm'r.

Dec'r 21. 81*-ts

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly acilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in anothe column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 8-1tV

Kerosene Oil, light colored, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Nov. 17, 860. 67tf

MEETING AT ROCKFISH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Rockfish District, held on the 1st Jan'y, 1861, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the County Meeting, held in Fayetteville, on the 4th December last, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Sheriff McNeill, Capt. McDougald was called to the Chair, and on motion of Mr. John Muselwhite, Benjamin Morgan was requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and explained the object of the meeting in a very able manner; after which a committee was appointed, on motion of Sheriff McNeill, by the chair, to draw up resolutions for the action of the meeting, composed of the following gentlemen, to-wit: John Muselwhite, Wm. Vink, Arch'd McLean, Wm. Adcock and John Johnson. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hockaday and McDougald, who responded to calls for them in very patriotic and chaste speeches.

The committee having returned, the preamble and resolutions which follow, were reported through Wm. Vink, the chairman of the committee, and adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, At a Convention of the citizens of the County of Cumberland, held at Farmer's Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: [For these see Observer of Dec. 6.] And whereas the said preamble and resolutions meet our unqualified approbation. Therefore be it resolved,

1st. That we endorse the same in each and every part.

2d. That in our judgment the convention in adopting the said resolutions, clearly expressed the sentiments of a very large majority of the citizens of Cumberland County.

3d. That our representatives in the General Assembly, now in session, will only reflect the wishes of the people of the county, by voting for some person as Senator in the Congress of the United States, whose opinions are in unison with said resolutions.

4th. That the Hon. Bedford Brown, a sterling old fashioned Jackson Democrat, by his noble, patriotic and independent course in the present crisis, has won for himself immortal honor, and we should rejoice to see him elected to the Senate of the United States.

5th. That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to our immediate representative in the House of Commons, James S. Harrington, for the manly and patriotic position he has taken to allay sectional strife, and to secure Southern rights in the Union, and under the Constitution.

6th. That we are opposed to the formation of "Southern Rights Clubs," believing them to be the device of some renegade Whigs, disappointed Know Nothings, and disorganising Democrats, devised to catch the unsuspecting and commit them to Secession.

7th. That the proceedings of a meeting held at Rockfish village, on the 3d Dec., 1860, be ratified and sent to both Branches of the General Assembly, as being the sentiments of the majority of the voters of this District.

8th. That copies of the proceedings of this meeting be also sent to the members of the General Assembly, with a request that they be laid before their respective houses without delay.

9th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers.

On motion of Sheriff McNeill, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. McDOUGALD, Ch'n.
BENJ'N MORGAN, Sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING IN WILKES COUNTY.

Pursuant to public notice, many citizens of Wilkes County, of both parties, assembled in the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 22d Dec., for the purpose of considering and expressing their views upon our State and national affairs.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Peter Eller to the Chair, and Marcus A. Parks and Calvin J. Cowles, to act as Secretaries.

Col. Eller called upon L. B. Carmichael, Esq., to explain the objects of the meeting, which he did briefly, and moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Whereupon the chair announced Wm. Parks, Lewis Sebastian, A. A. Whittenton, L. B. Carmichael, Esqs., and Mr. A. L. Rouseau, as a committee, who retired for consultation.

In the absence of the committee, Prof. Jas. H. Foote was called on for a speech, and responded in a patriotic strain, portraying the evils likely to result from disunion, and advising caution and moderation. At the conclusion of his remarks, J. K. Smith, Esq., was called up and made a conservative speech, at the conclusion of which, the committee, through their chairman, L. B. Carmichael, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was framed by men whose wisdom, patriotism and heroic valor is unsurpassed if not unequaled in the history of this or any other nation—by men who had, at the time of its formation and adoption, just emerged from a deadly conflict with tyranny and oppression; the result of which was a complete triumph of the principles of civil and religious liberty. That under it we have enjoyed unexampled national prosperity, and have commanded the confidence, respect and admiration of the world.

Further Resolved, That however much we deplore the election to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, of two individuals upon purely sectional issues and by a strict sectional vote, who are the representatives of opinions and principles inimical to the interests of the people of fifteen States of this confederacy, that still, inasmuch as they were chosen according to the forms of the Constitution by a large minority of the freemen of all the States, we do not see in their election alone, sufficient cause for the dismemberment of the best government vouchsafed by God to man.

Resolved, That we are in favor of exhausting all conciliatory means consistent with our honor and rights, to preserve inviolate the Constitution and Union, and although ambitious and designing men are busily engaged in endeavoring to alienate the affections of the people from a just attachment to the government and Constitution, we nevertheless indulge the hope that through the patriotism of the people, peace and harmony may be restored to the country and the bonds of our National Union preserved.

Resolved, That the fanaticism pervading the Northern mind meets the condemnation of all just men, and has greatly excited the indignation of the Southern people.

Resolved, That if after exhausting such means as are consistent with our rights and common safety, we are unable to secure safety in the Union, we are as ready as any people to sacrifice our blood and treasure to maintain and preserve our institutions out of the Union.

Resolved, That we do not conceive that the calling of a Convention of the people of this State at this time, to be elected on the 7th of February, and to assemble on the 18th as recommended by a majority of the committee upon Federal Relations at the present session of the Legislature, would be productive of any good result, and instead of conciliating might serve to irritate and inflame the public mind both North and South.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, no one State has a right under the Constitution to sever her connection with the Union at her own will and pleasure, without regard to the opinion of her sister States or the action of the general government.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by an able speech from Leander B. Carmichael, Esq. advocating their adoption; when on motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of A. B. Carmichael, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Raleigh Register, N. C. Standard, Greensborough Patriot, Fayetteville Observer and Iredell Express for publication.

On motion of Dr. Calloway, the meeting adjourned. PETER ELLER, Ch'n.

MARCUS A. PARKS, } Sec's.
CALVIN J. COWLES, }

Big Hog.—B. H. Tomlinson of Johnston County has a Hog about 3 years old, 8 feet and a half long, 7 feet round the body, and nearly 4 feet high; supposed to weigh if well fattened 700 or 800 lbs.—*Communicated.*

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—The following additional Commissioners have been appointed: For Texas, Jno. McQueen, Georgia, Jas. L. Orr; Mississippi, Armistead Burt, instead of Mr. Bonham. Mr. Spratt started this morning for Tallahassee.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—The returns from Georgia indicate that it has gone largely for secession. Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under instructions of Governor Brown. But for this action on the part of the Governor, say the Savannah papers, the occupation would have been effected by a spontaneous rising of the people. (Both very doubtful.)

The "Sovereign Convention" was engaged yesterday in perfecting plans for the organization of a Southern Confederacy.

Benjamin Mordecai yesterday presented $10,000 to the State.

So far, two officers of the Army and eleven officers of the Navy, natives of South Carolina, have resigned. Also, two officers of the Army, from Georgia, have resigned their commissions.

A gentleman of Charleston has received a dispatch from Ex-Gov. Adams, one of the South Carolina commissioners in Washington, saying:—

"Guard the entrance to the harbor. Hasten preparation for war!"

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 3.—The State Convention met here to-day at noon. The names of counties were called, and the delegates enrolled.

No permanent organization was effected, nor was any committee for such purpose appointed.

The Convention adjourned until next Saturday.

Judge McIntosh has resigned his seat on the bench of the Federal Court.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of a report that four companies at Fortress Monroe have been ordered to Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. North, of the U. S. Army, sent in his resignation to-day.

A dispatch to the Wilmington Journal says in addition, that the war steamer Brooklyn is coaling, taking in stores for a cruise, reported for Charleston. Like the Harriet Lane story and the Cape Fear Fort story, we suppose.

Another Norfolk despatch says:—There is positively nothing known to be going on here in relation to naval or army movements. All is quiet at the navy-yard, roads and fort.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.—The Steam Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane lies at her anchorage off Jersey City, and is not under orders to go to Charleston or any where at present.—*N. Y. Ex.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Advices from Major Anderson report him and his troops in good spirits, and fortified against any assault—so much so that he will not require any reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1861.—On my way into the Senate Chamber I met an old Virginia friend, who is quite a rabid Secessionist, and who had just had a long conversation with Senator Hunter. In reply to my inquiry as to how secession progressed to-day, he replied that it was getting along poorly, that he feared it was nearly "played out." Surprised at such an answer from an intelligent and most enthusiastic Southern Confederationist, I questioned him closer as to his ground for such an opinion, when he informed me he had just received the most positive and authoritative assurance that Mr. Seward would, in the course of a few days, present a plan of compromise to the Senate that would have the effect of leaving South Carolina standing all alone with one foot out of the Union. That the author of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine intended to place on his own shoulders the mantle of the "great pacificator" of 1861. On inquiry in other directions I found that there was considerable credence given to the report; and a general belief expressed that he is the only man in his party possessed of sufficient influence to carry a compromise to a successful issue. The decided change that has taken place in the views and action of the President has had a favorable effect on the Union sentiment.

The Border State caucus will assemble to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, and it is thought will immediately agree on a programme, to be presented by Vice President Breckinridge, than whom the Union has no more devoted and earnest friend. He has thrown off the taint of disunion which his recent candidacy attached to him, and is determined to stand before the country without suspicion of complicity or sympathy with those who are laboring to disrupt the Union.

If South Carolina should not attack Fort Sumter and cause an effusion of blood, the present signs are that the peace of the country will soon be restored, despite the efforts of those who have lost all their pride of nationality. Let us all therefore continue to hope for the best and never give up the ship.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1861.—The public mind has enjoyed comparative quiet since the change in the cabinet [Holt's succession of Floyd.] Mr. Holt's appointment imparts much confidence, taken in connection with other movements now on foot to restore peace and harmony.

Eminent men freely express their opinion that the Union will be preserved; indications are in favor of their returning hopes.

Mr. Crittenden says the fog lifts, and he has hopes of the Union yet, because of the firm stand the administration takes against the secessionists.

The Postoffice department to-day informed the Isabel mail line of steamers, running to Charleston and Havana, that the contract would be discontinued after the end of Jan'y.—*N. Y. World.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Committee of Thirty-three, (House,) to-day adopted resolutions declaratory against any right to interfere with slavery in the slave States; and recognizing the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and of discontinuance of all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws; and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

It is reliably stated that the President considered the communication from the South Carolina Commissioners as an insolent one, that he returned it, and that they started for home this morning.

Another dispatch says that the Commissioners considered the abrupt termination by the President of their interview with him as grossly insulting to themselves and their State. It is said that the President yesterday returned their note without comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is believed here that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Florida, Fort Morgan in Alabama, the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Bergne, together with the arsenal at Baton Rouge in Lousisiana, and Fort Johnson, on Cape Fear River, North Carolina, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in which they lie. Senator Toombs received a despatch to-day saying that the forts in Georgia were seized by order of Governor Brown. Private information says that if any attempt be made either to reinforce the arsenal at Augusta, or remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

THE EFFECTS OF SYMPATHY.

First with Sambo, next with Cuffee, we still bother our brains,
Till a voice from public plunderers responds:
And we find out, whilst we're weeping over *"negro chains,"*
There's a fellow feeling, too, for *"Indian bonds."*

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The Governors of these great States, in their messages to their Legislatures, just assembled are for conciliation, peace, the Union and the Constitution. The following are abstracts of their messages, as sent by telegraph:—

New York.—Governor Morgan's message refers to certain State reforms and devotes the last portion to secession, closing by saying that it is the duty of the National Legislature to act with moderation and conciliation, and that it is the duty of the public press to speak with that reserve for the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence demands that it should. Let New York, says he, set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barriers, but let her representatives in Congress give a ready support to any fair and honorable settlement of the present difficulties. Let her stand in hostility to none, but extending her hand in fellowship to all live up to the strict letter of the constitution, in cordial relations with the other members of the Confederacy, proclaiming and enforcing her determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States be preserved. He recommends a repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill, and also recommends a like repeal in every State where such a law has been enacted.

Pennsylvania.—Gov. Packer's Message takes strong Union grounds. He terms secession rebellion—urges that the statute book of Pennsylvania be purged of all acts that are justly chargeable with a violation of the rights of her sister States—recommends the revival of the act of 1820, allowing the claimants of fugitive slaves to enforce their remedy either under the State or National law—also that the master have right to retake the service of his slave whilst passing through, or sojourning in the State; recommends the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line by an amendment to the Federal Constitution to be ratified by State Conventions, and should Congress fail to adopt the remedy, let it emanate from the people. He closes by expressing the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union, which her citizens will defend through every peril.

From Albany.—ALBANY, Jan. 3.—A Democratic legislative caucus have resolved to support a proposition for a division of the remaining Territory, after the admission of Kansas as two States.

Reaction in Maine.—PORTLAND, Jan. 2.—The councils of this city passed a resolution to-day instructing their representatives in the Legislature to move for the repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws.

Massachusetts.—Governor Banks, in his valedictory message to the Legislature, on Wednesday last, recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill.

Later from Europe.—The Australasian, from Liverpool 22nd, arrived this morning, with one day's later intelligence. She brings about three quarters of a million in specie.

The treaty of Pekin is confirmed. China is to pay France 60,000,000 francs. The Christian churches are to be restored. The cross to the Cathedral at Pekin is also to be restored, and the event is to be celebrated by a *Te Deum.*

The Constitutionnel says that France will never suffer Austria to return to an offensive policy in Lomb

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1861.

THE LATE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.—The several Churches in this town were opened for Divine Service on Friday last, and we believe were all well attended. The Sermon which we heard was so exceedingly able, appropriate and impressive, that we solicited a copy for publication, and have the pleasure of presenting it entire in to-day's paper.

THE LEGISLATURE meets again to-day. We suppose that the Governor will favor it with the Inaugural Address which he did not deliver on Tuesday.

PUBLIC OPINION.—The Members of the Legislature from this county will do well to read and ponder over the proceedings of their constituents at Quwhiffle, Rockfish and Carver's Creek—the two last in to-day's paper. Of the Carver's Creek meeting a friend writes us:

"Carver's Creek is the strongest Democratic District in the county, but I do not think, among the large crowd to-day, there was one disunionist present. The utmost harmony and the best Union feeling prevailed."

THE STOLEN NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The Northern brokers and others are puzzling themselves over the fact that this person and that has in his possession this and that bond of North Carolina of Nos. identical with those advertised as stolen from the Indian Trust Fund at Washington; and that these bonds were purchased one or two years ago, and held ever since; from which it is inferred that the stealing has been going on for two or three years, instead of five months, as confessed by the rogues.

We can explain this. We have now before us two bonds issued by the State under two different acts for the benefit of two different works of internal improvement. And we find that the Treasurer begins to No. from 1 to say 500 under one act, and from 1 to 500 under the other. So that the State has now probably ten or fifteen bonds of identical Nos.—say ten of No. 1, ten of No. 2, and so on. Each bond is identified on its face by stating under what act it is issued.

This is doubtless the usual mode of doing such things, but it strikes us that it would have been better to No. all the bonds issued by the State consecutively, from 1 to 10,000, if need be.

The Coupons, we see, are not similarly identified, but only numbered, so that no one can tell, when a coupon is paid, to what bond it was attached.

GOV. WINSLOW TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.—We had but a moment on Thursday to devote to this document; and do not return to it now with any purpose of extended comment, but merely to ask attention to its closing paragraph, as follows:—

"Under this state of things, and especially in consideration of the alarming and excited condition of the country, the bankruptcy of the treasury, the utter prostration of the credit of the Government, as evinced in the proposals to take not quite half of a loan of five millions lately authorized, at a rate of interest varying from twelve to thirty-six per cent., I have felt it to be my duty to announce to you the failure of all efforts here, and to declare that, in my judgment, the only remedy is in your own prompt, honest and independent action."

It strikes us that one who, like our Representative, has been a leading actor in Congress during the whole of the Administration which found the country in a state of comparative quiet and prosperity, and who has been an intimate and trusted friend of the President, should be the last man to urge his constituents to abandon the government because it has become bankrupt in money and credit during that administration. We do not suppose that he or the President has labored to bankrupt the government with any view to its dissolution; but that would be as reasonable a supposition as his own, that such bankruptcy is a justification, in any degree, for abandonment. Rather is it the duty of all men, but especially of those who have been in power while the ship of state has been drifting on these rocks, to struggle on manfully to save her from an utter wreck. The noble sentiment of CRITTENDEN, who is guiltless of any part of the wrong, "Don't give up the ship! Don't despair of the Republic!" should be the sentiment of those especially who have been in command, and who, by unskillfulness or unfaithfulness, have put them in peril.

But *what* is the "remedy" which our Representative suggests? Why did he not name it? Is it secession, disunion, revolution, or what? We are only left to conjecture, from the organ selected for the promulgation of his address, that it is one of these three. The known policy of the Wilmington Journal is secession, which involves disunion and revolution. Is this a "REMEDY" for the alarming and excited condition of the country, for "the bankruptcy of the treasury," or for "the utter prostration of the credit of the government"? Secession a *remedy* "especially" for these evils? Rather will the remedy be a thousand fold worse than the disease.

If Mr. Winslow thinks that his constituents have the power in their hands to "remedy" the dreadful evils now existing and impending, it was due to himself and to them that he should frankly tell them how they were to proceed to exert that power.

GOV. ELLIS'S REPLY TO THE WILMINGTON COMMITTEE.—The Standard called upon the State Journal, the Governor's organ, to state what was Gov. Ellis's reply to the persons who went by special train from Wilmington to Raleigh to ask his advice about the propriety of taking Fort Johnston. The Journal replies,—

"The Governor *refused* his consent, and *advised* against such a step, telling them that, in his opinion, the garrisoning of Fort Caswell was not contemplated by the Administration at this time, and that there was some mistake as to the troops being sent South, and a telegraphic dispatch, from a gentleman in Washington, contradicting the rumor, was shown to them."

The Standard of Saturday comments upon this as follows:—

"That is, as it "was not contemplated by the administration *at this time*" to garrison Fort Caswell, and as there was some mistake as to the troops being sent South," the Governor advised against taking the fort. There it is, in plain English. But suppose the government of the United States should think proper to garrison Fort Caswell, what would the Governor say then? Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them," &c. The taking of Fort Caswell, or any other fort in this State at this time, or at any time, would be an act of war; and such act of war at this time would be treason."

FALSE DISPATCHES.—The Wilmington Journal evades the charge made by the Raleigh Standard, that the false report forwarded from Wilmington to Raleigh, about troops being on the way to coerce North Carolina, &c. &c., was sent from the Journal office. It muddies the water through nearly a column in talking about its enterprise in getting telegraphic dispatches; but it takes care not to deny that the false dispatch originated in the Journal office. It is worthy of especial remark, that *the Journal never published any such story* as that which it sent to Raleigh. It is manifest that no such story had come to Wilmington, by telegraph or otherwise; for if it had, the Journal would have printed it. The motive for sending it to Raleigh is apparent. It was to excite the Governor and those about him; and then upon its heels came the Wilmington committee, with their treasonable request. Fortunately, the Governor was able to show them a dispatch from Washington proving that there was no foundation for the Wilmington story. The committee may live to console themselves that it was better to go home "with a flea in their ears," than to incur the risk of a halter about their necks—hanging being the penalty of treason, and treason consisting in levying war against the United States.

THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.—Jas. A. Long, Esq., we regret to see, is constrained by feeble health and the duties of his profession, to offer one-half of this excellent paper for sale.

A FOUL CONSPIRACY.—It is manifest, we think, that there is an organized band of conspirators from Washington City to Charleston, earnestly and unscrupulously engaged, by foul means, in fomenting ill blood and exciting rebellion by propagating false reports of an exciting character. Who telegraphed to Wilmington, for instance (if *anybody* did—if the story were not concocted there) that troops were on the way to Fort Johnston, to coerce North Carolina? Who telegraphed this falsehood from Wilmington to Raleigh? Who telegraphed from Washington that Secretaries Thompson and Thomas had resigned? That the Cabinet had broken up in a row? That the President had "gone over to the North"? That the revenue cutter Harriet Lane had been despatched to Charleston with sealed orders? That she had troops on board? That another steamer had been ordered to join her, also with troops on board? Who started the story current in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, that "Gov. Ellis had issued a proclamation, ordering the citizens of North Carolina to take possession of all the Forts on the North Carolina coast and invest them with the flag of that State?" And who got up the story current here on Friday last that 400 men were on the way up our river, either to take the U. S. Arsenal here, or to take post in it—for the story is said to have assumed both phases? Who did all this, and with what object but the demoniac one of exciting the public mind to some act of phrenzy? Every one of these statements is absolutely false, and if not known to be so by the persons sending them, they at least did not know them to be true. Is there to be no responsibility about the telegraph wires? Shall any incendiary, or traitor, be allowed thus to sport with the most dangerous elements of evil and crime, and yet hide himself behind a mask? If so, the telegraph is a public nuisance. Let the names be published of such originators or retailers of false and malignant and treasonable matter.

The conspirators are moving, not heaven and earth, but the earth and a worse place, to drag Maryland into secession before the 4th of March; so that they may, with the aid of Maryland, seize Washington City; but the Governor of that State is fully advised of their movements, which find no favor with him or a vast majority of his constituents.

SECESSION FLAG IN WILMINGTON.—The Secessionists in Wilmington raised a "Lone-star flag" on Thursday last. They had speaking and cheering and cannon firing on the occasion. [By the way, are we not burning too much powder here in advance? Men seem to be cannon firing in all parts of the South, the only effect of which just now, is to make it necessary to buy more ammunition —*from the North.*]

Among the speeches noticed by the Herald, was one by Robert Strange, Esq., who argued, as the Herald understands him, that a seceding State has a right to take the forts and other government property within its limits or on its coast; and that the present Union was based on the principle of secession, "inasmuch as the nine States which adopted the Constitution had seceded from the old confederation, and set up a new government, leaving North Carolina to come in or stay out as she liked."

In our opinion, a State has as much right to take the forts as it has to secede,—no more and no less,—simply the right of revolution. There could scarcely be a more preposterous claim than this, that after the United States had bought land from South Carolina and improved it at an immense expense, South Carolina should have a right to take it back, without the consent of the United States.

As to the old Confederation, the States had found the agreement originally made, called "a Confederation," totally inefficient. They all admitted this; and they all met together in Convention under the call of Congress to make a new agreement—"to form a more perfect Union." There was no secession, nor any thing like secession, by one State or by nine States. The same process may be gone through with now, with this difference: that whereas each State *then* had the right to ratify or reject and be in or out as it chose, *now* a ratification of a change by three-fourths is binding upon the whole.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Newbern Progress, edited by a Democrat, has a remarkable paragraph on the President and other officials of that party. See the following extract from the Progress:—

"Congress has or is about to break up in a general row; the Cabinet has fallen to pieces, and our unfortunate President, instead of looking the awful responsibilities of his position in the face, is said to be under the influence of a continual night-mare which keeps him in constant dread of assassination, and we should not be at all surprised if the next mail were to bring the intelligence that he had fled from the federal city as Louis Phillippe fled from Paris ten years ago, to escape the vengeance of an indignant and outraged people. It is now very evident that *he never possessed the moral courage, the ability or the common honesty* requisite to preside at the head of this great Government."

Our Democratic Governor and Legislature too come in for a share of this Democratic denunciation. See the following further extract from the Progress:—

"We urged the arming of this State fifteen months ago when the means could have been easily raised; but our *far-seeing* authorities could see no necessity for such a step then, and hence our present defenceless condition. And when the Legislature met in November instead of proceeding at once to place the State in a proper state of defence they wrangled for six weeks, without doing a single thing for the benefit of the State, when they adjourned for 18 long days at the very time when the federal Government is going to pieces and at a time when every hour's delay gives the enemy advantage."

The Progress, like many other Democrats, has at last arrived at the conclusion to which we came years ago, that the leaders of the Democratic party "never possessed the moral courage, the ability, or the common honesty" requisite to carry on this government.

ONE TOUCH OF SPUNK.—When Floyd resigned his office of Secretary of War, he offered to remain and perform "its mere routine duties," and signed himself—"With the highest personal regard, I am most truly yours."

The following was the President's cool reply, dismissing his Secretary without a word of regret, or even of civility:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized the Postmaster General to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

ANOTHER GOOD THING FROM "OLD BUCK."—All the letter writers chronicle the following:—

Compact with Charleston.—The President is reported to have said to-day, in speaking of Gov. Floyd's reasons for resigning, "The agreement was made between the Secretary of War, who had no right to make it, and the leaders of the men at Charleston, who had no power to keep it."

WRONG.—The Raleigh State Journal seeks to give force to Gov. Winslow's letter by stating that he "was the representative of North Carolina on the Committee of Thirty-three on Federal Relations and that up to the date of this address he has carefully avoided any public expression of opinion as to the danger threatening us." Mr. Winslow went into the committee holding precisely the same opinions he has avowed in his late letter. They were so stated by the Wilmington Journal, and also read in a letter from him at a disunion meeting here, a month ago.

MILITARY.—There are 800 soldiers stationed at Old Point, Fayetteville, Augusta, Key West, Barrancos and Baton Rouge. Besides these there are, exclusive of those at distant frontier posts, only 580 men, nearly all at Governor's Island and Carlisle.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the President should be authorized to cede forts, arsenals, &c., to seceding States, taking proper security for the return of all U. S. property. Mr. Davis of Mississippi, resolutions directing the President on application from a State Convention or Legislature to withdraw Federal garrisons from that State; and directing him to recognize as proper the enactment of any State, through a Convention, that it would furnish itself with troops and ships-of-war. A communication was received from the President, understood to be a nomination of a collector of the revenue outside the port of Charleston; but there was no executive session to act upon it. Mr. Baker of Oregon replied to Mr. Benjamin.

On Thursday, Mr Crittenden submitted his plan of adjustment, with a slight alteration. Mr Baker of Oregon concluded his speech, expressing a willingness to divide the Territories and admit them at once as free and slave States. Mr Douglas spoke for two hours, advocating Mr Crittenden's plan, and closing with an eloquent appeal for the Union. Adjourned to Saturday.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Wednesday in a Parliamentary struggle over a resolution offered by Mr. Davis of Indiana, on Monday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report if any legislation had become necessary in consequence of the secession of South Carolina. Mr. Davis withdrew the resolution under the decision of the Speaker that he had a right to do so. On this decision an appeal was taken. A struggle ensued to fight off the vote on this appeal, and the House adjourned without a vote upon it.

On Thursday, a bill for the collection of the revenue (Gen. Jackson's bill) was fixed for consideration on Tuesday. Nothing occurred of interest and the House adjourned to Monday.

THINGS AT THE SOUTH.—We have a long letter from a North Carolinian, a shrewd observer, who has been traveling through all the Southern States except Texas, and writes the result of his observations from Charleston on the 3d inst. Want of room obliges us to condense his statements.

The secession feeling is strong in all the States except Arkansas and Texas, which will not go out now, but will stand with N. Carolina. In all the States except South Carolina there is so strong a division that the utmost caution will be necessary to prevent trouble among themselves The greatest exertions have been made to delude people in Ala., Miss., Flo. and Georgia into the belief that it is not disunion that is aimed at but only a move to induce the North to acknowledge our rights. This is not so: it is the settled purpose of the Yanceyites to form a Southern Confederacy, and they will demand terms that they know will not be granted.

In Charleston business is at a stand: the excitement is beyond description. Reflecting men seem sad and desponding, but Young America full of fire and fight.

600 negroes are at work on the fortifications. If an attempt is made to reinforce Maj. Anderson a conflict is certain. They have every thing but Fort Sumter, and intend to have that though it should cost them 1000 men.

It is awful to contemplate the Reign of Terror. If a Northern man were to express himself against them they would hang him in an hour. But they argue the matter freely and pleasantly with a Southern man. I express myself freely against their course. They hope N. C. will soon be with them.

The leading object evidently is, to make Charleston a Southern New York, and themselves great. I don't think their policy of free trade, direct taxation, and re-opening the slave trade, will suit the other Southern States. Many are moving their families to the interior. 700 men are under drill, and there are 1000 minute men, all belonging to the city except some 50 from Columbia. They are every hour expecting a fight. All the buoys to mark the channel are taken up and the lights put out at the light houses, so that no vessel can enter without a pilot. Should things continue as now for 3 months it will ruin the State. A blockade would be dreadful, for they have no provisions.

AN EXPEDIENT.—The National Intelligencer intimates that the President will at an early day throw upon Congress the responsibility of either giving him the power to execute the laws in South Carolina, or of suspending or repealing all laws of the United States which relate to that State.

It is a dreadful alternative to legalize disunion, which would be the plain effect of such a suspension or repeal of laws, for if the Union can thus be dissolved it is no better than a rope of sand. But between that and civil war, it seems to us to be incomparably the better to let South Carolina go in peace. It is possible that the breach might then at some future day be healed, which we cannot hope for after bloodshed.

ANOTHER FALSE REPORT.—It has been industriously circulated that Hon. A. R. Boteler had received information of another John Brown raid in preparation for Harper's Ferry. Mr. Boteler publishes a letter contradicting the statement, and rebuking the wretched spirit that prompts such sensation stories in times like these.

The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday afternoon had reliable (telegraphic, of course) information of the commencement of the siege of Fort Sumter, Anderson's determination to die in despair, a plan to seize Washington city, &c., &c.

A MISTAKE.—The Goldsboro' Rough Notes of the 2d inst., in the course of an article so blood and thunderish as to be ludicrous, says of Monday's doings in Congress:—

"The storm blew so furiously, on Monday, that, pending a resolution indirectly providing for the coercion of seceding States, they were forced to seek safety in an adjournment—till Wednesday."

Congress (as is its custom) adjourned to Wednesday because Tuesday was the 1st of January, a great day in Washington.

The Salisbury Banner has passed into the hands of Messrs. Stewart and Saunders.

The Wilmington Herald has been enlarged and supplied with new type.

STOLEN MONEY.—A letter mailed to us at Carthage on the 29th ult., containing $1 placed in it by H. L. Muse, Esq. Postmaster at that place, was opened on the way and the money stolen. Mr. Muse authorizes us to offer $25 for the detection of the thief.

Reaction.—The rash course of South Carolina has produced a great reaction among those at the North who have heretofore been her friends. As a striking evidence of this, Com. Kearney of the Navy, who had resigned because he would not serve against her, has recalled his resignation, giving her conduct as his reason.

New Jersey.—All parties in this State have united in memorials to Congress to provide for a National Convention on the 4th of March next.

Lincoln's Cabinet.—The N. Y. Times has reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln has tendered the post of Secretary of State to Senator Seward, and that it is likely to be accepted.

MARRIED,

At Wadesboro', N. C., on the 26th of December, by the Rev. S. D. Davenport, ALEX. S. LIPPITT, Esq., of Albany, Georgia, to Miss FANNIE E., daughter of Dr. Walter G. Jones.

On the 13th ult., at the residence of Mr. William Caddell, by A. Stutts, Esq., Mr. ISAAC MANESS to Miss ANN FRY, all of Moore County.

At the 2d Presbyterian church in Wilmington, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. M. B. Grier, ROBERT HETT CHAPMAN, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church, Asheville, N. C., and VERINA STANTON, only daughter of the late Robert Grenville Moore, of Newbern, N. C.

DIED,

In this County, on Friday, the 4th inst., NANCY, wife of Alexander Johnson, Esq., (late sheriff,) aged 64 years. She leaves a bereaved husband and family, and a large circle of friends to mourn her decease.

On the 29th ult., ALEX. JOHNSON, infant son of D. B. and Effie J. Gillis, aged 8 months and 4 days.

In Bladen Co., on the 22d ult., ERNEST LYNNWOOD, infant son of Dr. Leroy D. and Jennett McMannen, aged one month.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Express please copy.

In Lexington, N. C., on the 24th ult., Mrs. LETITIA H. FOSTER, wife of Alfred G. Foster, Esq.

At Morganton, Dec. 23, 1860, of Dyptheria, WAIGHTSTILL, son of the Hon. W. W. Avery, aged 2 years and 22 days.

In Rockingham county, on the 9th day of November, GEORGE PURCELL, Sr., aged about 90 years.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.—The Committee of Thirty-three, (says the National Intelligencer,) have agreed upon the annexed resolutions offered by Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source, for a dissolution of this Government: that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

[These resolutions are intended as a basis for a compromise.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President returned the last communication of the South Carolina Commissioners unopened; and declined to receive anything more from them. They left in the morning boat for Charleston.

A special messenger reached the War Department this morning with the official returns of the gallant commander of Fort Sumter for the month of December. He states that the fort is in every way tenable, that there will be no want of water or food; and that they can defend themselves and their stronghold.

The reports that armed bands were organizing to take possession of the Capital before the votes for President and Vice-President are counted, meet with credence everywhere. Gen. Scott is actively engaged in the preparations for putting down this jacobin mob. Capt. N. Stone, recently appointed Inspector-General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, issued his orders to-day for each volunteer Company to meet at the respective armories this evening for drill, and to carry home their guns with them in order that the seizure of the armories may be averted.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

The seizure of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, and their occupancy by Georgia troops, is confirmed. The act is justified on the ground that they would otherwise have been seized by the mob.

The meeting of the Border State Committee this morning was merely of a preliminary character, but strong hopes are entertained that they will be able to present a successful programme. If the effusion of blood can be avoided at Charleston, and the country kept quiet for ten days longer, no doubt is entertained here that a satisfactory compromise will be agreed upon. Therefore I repeat, all is not yet lost.—*Baltimore American.*

The War department has countermanded the orders issued by Secretary Floyd, for the removal of cannon from Pittsburg to the South.

Although orders have been issued for the U. S. steamer Brooklyn, at Norfolk, to be ready to sail immediately, they have at present been suspended.

Russell's bail has been reduced to $100,000. Most of it is raised, and he will be out to-morrow.

Cor. N. Y. World.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan. 3.—The Legislature met on Wednesday. Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both Houses, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and inviting Delaware to join in a Southern Confederacy. After the speech the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, in which the Senate concurred:

Resolved, That having extended to Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a sovereign State of the Confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

[Delaware is Breckinridge Democratic.]

Alabama.—The State has gone for secession by a considerable majority.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—The Convention yesterday defined the duties of the Governor and Cabinet, and appointed delegates to a Congress of the seceding States; and to receive the report of the Commissioners to Washington.

[The Cabinet offices are said to be distributed as follows among the gentlemen appointed some time ago: Secretary of State, Hon. A. G. Magrath; War, D. F. Jamieson; Treasury, C. G. Memminger; Interior, A C. Garlington; Postmaster General, W. W. Harllee.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4.—*The State Treasury and the Banks.*—We are glad to learn that the State loan of $400,000 has been promptly taken up by the Banks of the State *at par*, each bank taking an amount proportioned to its capital.

Pennsylvania.—A petition *four hundred and fifty-six feet long* has been sent from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Legislature, praying for a repeal of those provisions of the penal code hostile to the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Cameron to be Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln.—Hon. Mr. Cameron of Pa., has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln.

Maryland.—The Baltimore Exchange, Breckinridge Democratic, says:—

"Lest any such representations should be sent abroad, we repeat, without fear of successful contradiction, that *there is no disunion party in Maryland.* The whole population is united in the desire to preserve the Union as it has existed heretofore. It may be however, that a majority of the people, by a blind and ill advised course, may render the State obnoxious in future to the charge of having contributed by her indecision and weakness to the overthrow of the Republic."

The Officers of the Stolen Cutter.—Besides Captain Coste, of South Carolina, who recently betrayed his trust in the harbor of Charleston, the officers of the vessel were First Lieutenant Underwood, Second Lieutenant H. O. Porter (a son of the late Commodore Porter,) and Third Lieutenant H. J. Gambrill, of Maryland. When Coste took possession of the brig in the name of South Carolina, they immediately retired to the city and notified the Department here of Coste's act, themselves awaiting further orders from the Government here.—*Washington Star.*

At a regular communication of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 194 of A. Y. M., held at Elizabethtown, on Tuesday 11th Dec'r A. D. 1860, A. L. 5860, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God, to take from our midst our much esteemed brother DONALD MCDONALD, who was a faithful and good member of Cape Fear Lodge.

Resolved, That we the Masons of this Lodge have sustained a great loss in the death of our worthy brother, and that we offer the family and friends of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, also that a copy be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian for publication. GEORGE TAIT, W. M.

ROB'T TAIT, Sec'y pro tem.

Pres. please copy.

UNION MEETING AT KINGSBURY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Carver's Creek District, (in Cumberland County,) met at Kingsbury, on the 5th inst., and was organized by the appointment of William Giles Chairman, and W. B. Ray and Foster Mason Secretaries. The chairman, upon taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner.

On motion of J. P. McLean Esq., a committee of nine was appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; the following gentlemen constituting said committee, viz: John P McLean, Dan'l J Colvin, Hugh McCormick, Giles Ham, Sr, Dan'l McKinnon, Elijah Parker, B W Smith, W H Tew, R J Byrd.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence, reported through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, viz:—

Whereas, "the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good and to instruct their representatives;" and whereas the excited condition of the public mind demands that these rights should be exercised, and that the people should declare their opinions in regard to the threatening aspect of public affairs, to the end that their representatives should be informed of their views; and whereas the people of Cumberland county, lately in Convention in Fayetteville, did solemnly declare, in a series of resolutions, their sentiments upon this subject, and it has been intimated that the said proceedings "did not express the sentiments of the people of the county." Therefore

Resolved, That so far as we are concerned, we heartily approve and endorse the proceedings of the convention held at Farmers' Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 4th day of December last.

Resolved, That we instruct our Representatives in the General Assembly, in their selection of a Senator to the Congress of the U. S., to vote for no man whose opinions on the great issues now pending do not coincide with the resolutions of the County Convention.

Resolved, That we believe the true policy of North Carolina in this crisis is to demand her rights in the Union, and contend for them until every honorable, constitutional and lawful effort to secure them is exhausted: *When these fail*, then a Convention of the people of the State should be called to determine the mode and manner of redress.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown, in the Senate of North Carolina, meets our entire approbation. We believe he reflects the will of our people, and we will be pleased to see him made Senator to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That "we have hopes, that the rights of the South, and of every State and section, will be protected within the Union," and our sentiments are "Don't give up the ship. Don't despair of the Republic."

Resolved, That the proposition of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a basis for the settlement of the questions at issue between the North and the South, is *fair and honorable*, and ought to be satisfactory to both sections.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to our Representatives in Congress and to our Representatives in the General Assembly, with the request that they be laid before their respective Houses forthwith.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the State Journal and Standard at Raleigh, Carolinian and Observer at Fayetteville.

After the reading of the resolutions, J. P. McLean Esq. addressed the meeting in a strong, forcible and patriotic manner, in defence of the resolutions, taking occasion at the same time, to extol in high terms, the course of the Hon. Bedford Brown, in the Senate of North Carolina, with regard to Federal Relations. Dan'l A. Buie and Henry R. King, being called upon, also addressed the meeting, approving the resolutions, and taking strong ground in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

The vote upon the passage of the preamble and resolutions was then taken, and they were *unanimously* adopted.

The thanks of the meeting were, on motion, tendered to the chairman and secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties, and the meeting adjourned.

WM. GILES, Ch'n.

W. B. RAY, FOSTER MASON, } Sec's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ST. LAWRENCE, N. C. Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—On yesterday there was a large Union Meeting, without distinction of party, at Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham county. Strong Union and conservative resolutions were unanimously passed. And very able and effective speeches were made by Mr. Merritt, J. H. Brooks, Esq., and Daniel Hackney, Esq. Mr. Brooks took the position that the people of North Carolina should not hold a convention till after the 4th of March next, that North Carolina should remain in the Union as long as her rights, safety, and honor are duly respected by the General Government, and if the Union should be dissolved, then he favored the movement for a central Government, to be called by the old name "United States of America." Every thing went off harmoniously. A CITIZEN.

LUMBERTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

An Election was held at the Court House, in Lumberton, Robeson County, on Saturday the 29th day of Dec 1860, for Magistrate of Police and four Commissioners of said Town for the year 1861. The following is the result:

JOHN P. FULLER, Esq., M. P.

JOHN J. SELLERS, D. A. WOOD, N. A. McLEAN, C. GODWIN, Esqr's } Commissioners.

By Appointment,

W. S. NORMENT, Esq., Town Att'y.
W. S. FOWLKES, " Constable.
A. D. BROWN, " Clerk.

A Proposition.—A leading Republican member of the N. Y. Legislature having proposed resolutions instructing the Congressmen from that State to divide all the territory into two States, to be admitted at once into the Union, along with Kansas, the Democratic members held a caucus and unanimously resolved to support this, as a settlement of the territorial question.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 7.

BACON,	11 a 12½	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto. wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	11¾ a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 9	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
Family	7 75 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	55 a 0 65
Fine	7 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 70
Scratched	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	31 a 37½
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	75 a	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 00 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	1 00 a 1 15	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, ton,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Nat. Fertilizer,	32 50 a $35	TURPENTINE—	
Do. ₱ 100 lbs.	1 62½ a 1 75	Yellow dip	1 60 a
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	Virgin,	1 20 a
Green	5 a 6	Hard	60 a 00
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Spirits	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Owing to light receipts of produce very little has been done in the way of trade since last review. No change to note in prices with the exception of Cotton, which has advanced about ¼ cent per lb.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Jan. 5, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow $2, Virgin 1 60, Hard $1. Spirits, straight 32½ N. Y. bbls. 33. Common Rosin 80. Tar 1 55. No other transactions. During week, last sales of Cotton at 11 to 11½ for middling to good middling. Salt from vessel $1. Timber $3 50 to $9 as per quality and time. No other transaction reported.

At New York, Cotton in good demand at 12½ to 12¾ for middling uplands. Southern Flour in good demand at 5 55 to 5 80. Common Rosin 1 22½ to 1 25. Spirits 34 to 36.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7½ to 9¾. Flour 7 75 to $8. Meal 90. Very little doing.

Notice—Attention!

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf

Mixed Canary Seed, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Nov. 7, 1860. 67tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO MAN. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 5. 85-2t

TO HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL, good for house work, may be had low. Apply to A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85-2t.

FAMILY OF NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday, Jan'y 15, 1861, A NEGRO WOMAN and THREE CHILDREN, will be offered for sale at the Market House, on a credit of six months. The woman is a good Cook.

Notes with approved sureties will be required.

Jan'y 7. 85-3t.

Negro Woman and Child at Auction.

AT the Market House on Tuesday next, the 8th inst at 12 M., I shall sell at Auction, a YOUNG and LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85-1t.

To whom it Concerns.

OUR BUSINESS HERE MUST BE SPEEDILY CLOSED UP. Persons indebted to us must make immediate payment. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Jan'y 7. 1t

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between I. Hollingsworth and D. T. Hollingsworth, under the style and title of I. & D. T. Hollingsworth, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm will please settle up immediately.

I. HOLLINGSWORTH.
D. T. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Further Notice.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of D. T. Hollingsworth, I am now doing business in the General

Grocery and Hardware,

at the Old Stand on Person street, near the Cape Fear Bank.

I trust the past will justify me in saying, that those who favor me with their patronage will be satisfied that they are justly dealt with, and always receive the full value of their money.

I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Jan'y 2, 1861. 85-2t

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-i6m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., January 7, 1861:—

J F Bryan, Simon Brand.
Kilmond Chavers, David Core 2, John Compton, Jno H Cornelius.
Thos Drewhon, Patrick Doran 3.
John E Eason.
Gehen Gibson, L S Grant, E Green, Sarah Garnat.
D J Harrel, B A Howell, John W Hopkins, Mrs A Eliza Heart.
M Jernegan, Leonidas Jones. G S Kenning.
Hen

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The North American has arrived at Portland, from Liverpool on the 19th ult.

Commercial.—Cotton—Sales for the week reached 133,000 bales. The American and Chinese news caused an advance of ⅛d. Market closed firm at 7d for Middling Uplands. Stock in port 536,000 bales, 405,000 of which are American.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—A very dangerous spurious $5 note on the Commercial Bank of this place, is frequently sent here from the South-west. The engraving is fine, and is no doubt a genuine note of some other "Commercial bank" altered to Wilmington, N. C. The centre Vignette is a whaling Crew. On the left, 5, and ship under full sail; below it, on the right, 5, and sailor at wheel below it. The Commercial Bank here has nothing like it.

A bad looking $3 note, on the Bank of Wilmington, has made its appearance here, from the same direction. The Bank has no note below $5.

Wilmington Herald.

Census of Macon County.—Total white population 5,430; Slave 524; Indian 55. Total, 6,009.

No. of deaths during the year ending June 1, 1860: Whites 77; Colored free persons 1; Slaves 12. Total 90.

No. of acres of improved land 32,299; Acres of unimproved land 340,614; Cash value of real estate $928,928; Personal estate $1,297,313.

Population in 1850, 6,389: decrease 380.

Census of Cherokee County.—White population, 8,696; Black population, 538; Total 9,234.

No. acres improved land, 44,215; No. acres unimproved land, 397,194; Valuation of real estate, $1,359,072; Valuation of personal estate, $1,153,140.

Population in 1850, 3,385; increase, 5,849.

An Oligarchy.—The State of South Carolina contains 29,967 plantations, containing 4,072,551 acres of improved, and 12,145,049 acres of unimproved land, valued at $82,431,684—averaging to each 541 acres.

The right to vote requires a freehold of 50 acres, in ordinary cases. A Senator must be thirty years old, a resident citizen five years, and if resident in the district, must own a freehold worth £300, if non-resident worth £1,000. Representatives must have resided in the State three years; if resident in the district, must own a freehold of 500 acres and 10 negroes, or real estate worth £150; if non-resident must own real estate £500. The Governor and Lieut. Governor are chosen by the Legislature, and must have resided in the State ten years, and be possessed of a settled estate worth £1,500.

The people do not vote directly for Governor or for President.

There is no middle class in South Carolina. The population consists (out of the towns, which are but few,) of planters and a sort of peasantry.

Norfolk Herald.

☞ The Poe Dee being impassable yesterday, we regret to learn that all our packets of Monday's Observer for Offices beyond that river were returned here this morning

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Rockingham, N. C., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. H. Crowsan, Mr. W. J. THOMAS to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of W. H. Covington, Esq., all of Richmond.

Presbyterian and Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Harnett County, on the 25th ult., by Rev. James Turnage, Mr. D. M. BYRD to Miss E. C. SURLES, all of Harnett county.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 12th ult., Mr. JOHN HACKNEY, aged 72.

In Polk county, on the 19th ult., JOSEPH McDOWELL CARSON, aged 79 years. He had been a distinguished lawyer, and served several years in the Legislature and was a member of the Convention of 1835.

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-y

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th January, 1861.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, with an able and experienced corps of assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his Lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding Department, thus giving the School more of the family element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

Catalogues giving particulars as to the course of study, expenses, &c., will be furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. D. Johnson, at Gilopolis, N. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec. 27, 1860. 88*4t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE fifth Session of this School will commence on the second Monday in Jan'y 1861.

Tuition, $6, $10 and $15 per session of five months. Board, including washing, fuel, lights, room and furniture, per month $6 50.

For further particulars send to the Principal for a Catalogue.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., Dec'r 24. 82*3t

School at Haywood.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence Jan'y 14, 1861. In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military tactics will be introduced: and for this purpose the aid of a competent officer has been secured. Every student will be required to comply with the regulations of this department. No extra charge will be made. Rates of tuition and board as last advertised. For further particulars address,

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Dec'r 31. 88*3t

Statesville Classical School.

C. M. & J. B. ANDREWS, Principals.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, now permanently located at Statesville, Iredel county, N. C., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1861.

The PREPARATORY COURSE and CLASSES embrace a period of four years.

Students will be prepared for COLLEGE, or by a thorough course in the classics, for TEACHING or BUSINESS. DAILY exercises in TACTICS and DRILL.

Board can be obtained in the family of one of the Principals at $9 00.

Tuition and Board, one-half in advance.

Address Principals, Statesville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-4w.

BUFFALO ACADEMY,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.

Dec. 15. 81-6t*

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861. It is located at the Jackson Springs, in Moore County, celebrated for the Medical properties of the water. Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 to $8 per month. Tuition, $8, 12 50, and $16 per Session.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Moore Co., Dec. 22. 81-*4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.

Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861

Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.

Dec'r 7. 77*2m

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watters vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 83*6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B. Howell.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, in the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and replevy or plead, or Judgment pro confesso will be had against him, and the land levied on condemned to Plaintiff's use, &c.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of September, A. D. 1860. R. S. McDONALD, Clerk.

Dec'r 14. 88*6t

Blanks for Sale at this Office.

HUSKE & ANDERSON,

—DEALERS IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

of every description.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

☞ Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.

Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRIGHT HUSKE. JOHN H. ANDERSON.

Formerly B'k Cape Fear. For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.

Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Fall Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

Mrs. HART

Is now receiving a Handsome Assortment of

WINTER MILLINERY,
Including a variety of Fancy Articles, Head Dresses, &c.

Nov. 10. 69-3m

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS returned from the North with a much larger stock of Goods in his line, than he has ever offered before. Among his assortment may be found—

Watches of all qualities from $7 to $160; Chains, Seals and Keys of all kinds; Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Lockets; Gold, Silver, Steel and Common Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens; Silver Spoons, Silver Cups and Goblets; Silver Plated Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Candle Sticks and Butter Dishes; Coral Necklaces, Bracelets and Armlets, &c., &c., &c.

Clocks of all kinds and qualities;

A fine lot of Pistols; a good assortment of Military Goods and Accordeons, and everything else kept in a Jewelry Store.

E. G. is Agent for the sale of the Celebrated American Watch. Any person in want of a Good Watch is invited to call and examine them.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 9, 1860. 60-3m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.

June 8. 27-tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,

Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produe for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

The Bill of Complaint of Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, and Isham P. Walters,

Against

Albert Peacock, and Robert McKenzie.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, Albert Peacock, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to make his personal appearance at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint against him filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.

Jane Baker vs. James Baker.

Petition for Divorce. A Vinculo Matirmonii.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, James Baker, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the Petition filed against him, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. 1860.

75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

ALMANACS FOR 1861.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S,
TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA.

October 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!

And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on

M. A. BAKER,

Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,

Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.

Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF

HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24; 1860. 39-tf

SOUTHERNERS

Look to Your Interest.

WE are the only SHOE MANUFACTURERS in the State, that make a No. 1 article of KIP SHOES and Negro BROGANS, without Welts. We intend to make to the fullest extent, if we have the patronage, which we truly and earnestly solicit. All orders shall have prompt attention. Now is the time for the South to encourage all such.

WM. CARTER & SONS.

WM. CARTER. DAVID A. CARTER.

S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Oct. 25. 65-3m

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.

ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Star Polish of the South!

MANUFACTURED BY

A. J. WOODWARD,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.

May 5, 1860. 15-1y

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
80 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
80 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—

A large and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

March 3, 1859 93tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

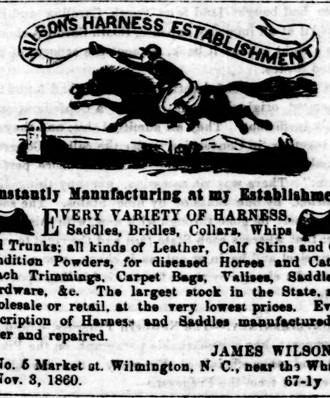
FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf



Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON.

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

NEW EDITION OF

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,

Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3–4 (in one.)

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Oct. 15, 1860.

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Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67-tf

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

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